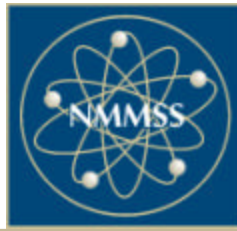


Obligations Accounting



Implementation Workshop

January 13, 2004

Crowne Plaza Ravinia

Atlanta, Georgia

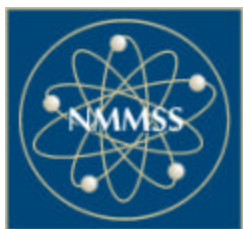
Foreign Obligations Implementation Status

Brian G. Horn

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

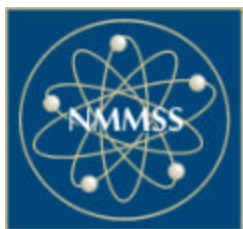
January 13, 2004

Obligations Accounting Implementation Workshop



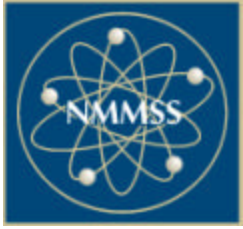
Overview of Meeting

- Review how the Obligation Tracking System is working
- Presentations:
 - Review of Government notification procedures
 - Establishment of the beginning Obligation Balances for sites
 - Overview of how industry's information feeds into U.S. Government reports to other Governments
 - How using Obligated equipment impacts a reactor operators Obligation balance



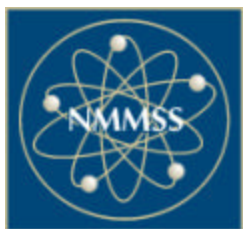
Overview of Meeting (continued)

- We all need to make Obligation Tracking work
 - Satisfy Agreements for Peaceful Nuclear Cooperation with trading parties
 - These Agreements were approved by Congress who expects that we satisfy the agreements
 - Other countries also keep track of our nuclear materials
- Lets be open in our views and issues
- To assist us, we have these boards to list issues, thoughts, concerns
- Representatives of nuclear industry and Government are here to work together



Key Issues

- The Notification Process
- Establishing Reactor Balances
- New Country Codes
- Impact of Foreign Reactor Equipment



Foreign Obligations Implementation Status

- October 1, 2003
 - The revised DOE/NRC forms started being used
 - NMMSS was modified to track obligated nuclear material
 - Ceased the use of country control number
- At the end of 2003
 - Over 100 facilities submitted over 15,000 Form-741 in the new format
 - Nine facilities submitted data using the older Form-741 and were informed that data needed to be resubmitted using the new Form-741
 - Baseline Obligation balances established and agreed upon with the DOE, most fuel cycle, and some reactor facilities
 - The remaining facilities are quickly getting an agreed-upon baseline obligation balances